AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Tirk Rosners-Jacqu're

NIBLO'S, Broadway - DOWNEY AND SON - THE MUNNY MATIONAL THEATR'S, Chatham street-Gambia-

ST. CHARLES TREATHE, BOWERY-BOX AND COX-AMERICAN MUSEUM-A PIETROD NO SONG NO SUPPRE IRMM DRAGGONS. Evening Maid of MUNSTER-SWIM

WADISON AVENUE. - Afternoon and Evening-FRAN-

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad

GBORAMA, 586 Broadway-Banvard's Panonama or

New York, Thursday, June 30, 1853.

By reference to the despatch from our special Al-

bany correspondent, it will be seen that the Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday reported in favor of the bill relative to wharves and piers, and recommended the selection of Messrs. Millard Fillmore, R. H. Walworth and Wm. C. Beuck, as Commiss at a salary of five dollars per diem each, with travelling expenses, to establish the water line of the East river in this city and Kings county. The bill for the consolidation of Brooklyn, Williamsburg and Bushwick, was favorably reported, and will pass. Quite an animated though brief debate took place between Measrs. Babcock, Cooley and others, with regard to the Niagara Ship Canal bill. The objections of the first named gentleman to the schemes alleged by him to have been resorted to by the projectors of this work it is hoped will be speedily eradicated, for the interests of not only our own but various of the Western States demand the early construction of the canal. The Senate spent most of the day in the consideration of the Appropriation bills.

Little was done in the Assembly besides reading and passing bills. The Judiciary Committee reported that the Legislature had no right to under-take the impeachment of officers whose terms have expired, or of present incumbents whose alleged ses occurred prior to their present term. The specifications of the Champlin Committee against Mr. Mather it is expected will come up for discussion to-day. The debate upon the subject will probably last till after the Fourth of July.

Notwithstanding the various impeachment move ments of the Assembly, hopes are entertained that the Legislature will actually adjourn in the course of a week or two. A resolution was last Tuesday adopted by the Senate to adjourn on Friday, thus proving that some degree of thought for the interests of the people exists in that body at least. Now, although they are aware that there is a reported deficit in the State treasury of about one million of dollars, and that, being the case, their per diem allowance must be drawn by taxing the pockets of their constituents, it is doubtful whether the Assemblymen will be willing to retire to the shades of private life so soon as fixed upon by the Senate-nevertheless, it is gratifying to observe that the New York delegates have moved for an early adjournment, to-morrow week, and it is sincerely hoped that they may succeed in thus carrying out the desires of those who elected them. The extra session has already been elongated to treble the length for which there was any necessity. The principal object for which it was called, the settlement of the Canal estion, has been accomplished. All has now been done that is probably intended with regard to the Mather and other impeachment cases, except so far as talk is concerned; and the Appropriation. New York Park, and Railroad Accident bills, the only matters of real and immediate importance, can be disposed of in two days if our legislators are so inclined. No substantial reason can be adduced why an adjournment should not take place on to-morrow, as proposed by the Senate. Then why procrastinate-why will any member lend himself to keep up the do-nothing system of legislation

In order that our readers may fully understand the various propositions now pending in the Legislature for a new park in this city, we to-day publish the bills introduced by Mr. Morgan in the Senate and Mr. Noble in the Assembly. The former is approved

by Mr. Cooley. We learn from Washington that Secretary McClelland will leave for Michigan to-morrow, and that Postmaster General Campbell will attend to the affairs of the Interior Department during his absence. Decapitations are reported to be going on by the wholesale in the departments. Our despatch gives the names of a large number of clerks who have been removed, and remarks that more are expected to be made to day. The outs contemplate getting up a procession by way of celebrating their

The steamship Georgia, from Aspinwall, via Havana, arrived yesterday morning, with over two millions one hundred and forty-one thousand dollers from California. The letters from our Panama and Havana correspondents, together with the South American news brought by this steamer, will be found very interesting.

Our Buenos Ayrean intelligence, brought by the ship Margaret Eliza, Captain Adams, and published in this paper, is of a very late date. It will be found of a very interesting character, both as regards the social position and political prospects of that portion of South America. The blockade of Buenos Ayres was still continued, the sittings of the peace negotiating commissioners had been interrupted, and provisions were enormously dear. The report of a na val engagement in the neighborhood of Martin Gar. cia is confirmed. Commander Peteluga, of the ship Chacubuca, had been killed in it. From Montevideo we are informed of a revolt in the province of Entre Rios, and it was reported that General Don Crispin Valasquez had been defeated by the insurgents. Some of the journals contain most bitter articles upon the personal character and intentions of General Ur Mr. King, a passenger by the Margaret Eliza, has furnished us with a letter containing a clear synopsis of the proceedings at Buenos Ayres, which we also publish.

Late accounts from British Guiana state that a battle was recently fought between two tribes of Indians at Berbice; the slaughter, however, was not very great, only eight having been killed, and nine wounded. Measures had been taken by the authorities to prevent further hostilities. Strenuous efforts are being made at Georgetown to induce immigration. The bounty to emigrants has been advanced to thirty dellars; and, as a further inducement, a company has been formed with the intention of building a line of steamers to ply between that place,

Demerara, the Canary Isles, &c. It is belived that Santa Anna intends making im portant modifications in the new tariff of Mexico owing to the fact that he has prohibited its publica

tion at Vers Cruz. Some uneasiness has been created in Charleston, in consequence of the non-arrival here of the steamship James Adger, which sailed from that port on Satur-

day afternoon. Our down east fishermen are, it is reported, becoming somewhat excited, because the government has not stationed vessels of war in the Bay of St. Lawrence, to protect them from the alleged insult and abuse of British officials. They assert that if the administration does not intend to look after their interests, they desire it to make such fact known, in order that they may prepare to take care of themselves. Really, this looks like a small speck of war; but if they can only manage to keep cool a little longer, we understand that they unnatural value, nor the streets torn to pieces

will be gratific d with the sight of a vedsel despatched by Secretary Dobbin which will probably attend to

the grieva aces of which they complain.
We would direct attention to the letter of Mr. Love- published elsewhere-Clerk of the Chickasaw Dist Act of the Choctaw Nation, Arkansas. It relate to a negro who has been arrested there, and who asserts he is a freeman of New York. It appears that, according to law, he will be sold if this fact be not proved before six months. If he be really from this city, it is of much importance to his friends to redeem him. It is said that his father's name is Jacob Jace.

The steamer Ocean, while on her way from Boston to Hallowell last Tuesday night, ran ashore on Thack ery Island. At last advices it was thought she would prove an entire loss. The passengers, freight, furniture, &c., were taken off by two steamers bound for Boston. The Ocean was valued at seventy thousand dollars.

According to the latest returns the neonless Rhode Island have decided against holding a convention to revise the State constitution by a very large majority.

The stock of cotton now on hand at New Orleans is seventy-eight thou sand bales. The receipts con-

tinue very light, but prices are unchanged. We elsewhere publish a graphic description of the exciting contests which took place over the Centreville and Union (Jourses last Tuesday, viz. : between Flora Temple and Highland Maid for two thousand dollars, and 'facony and Mac for fifteen hundred dollars. The time made by these horses was unusually good, and it is doubtful whether four animals can be found superior to them in the world

the University of New York, which took place at Nitio's yesterday, is given in another part of this paper. The spacious establishment was crowded by fashionable audience, the majority being ladies, who appeared to take great interest in the exercises. the evening a dinner was given, at which the acusty, students and guests greatly enjoyed themselves, nothing having occurred in the course of the ony to mar the festivities.

The corner stone of a new German Catholis Church was laid yesterday afternoon in Williamsburg. An account of the ceremonies on the occasion, together with a sketch of Bishop Hughes' sermon, will be found in another column.

In addition to much other interesting reading, our inside pages to-day contain a comparative statement of the New York canal tolls for 1852 and 1853; Letter from Curacoa; News from Texas; Series of Destructive Fires; Commercial, City, Police, Personal and Miscellaneous Intelligence, &c.

The Cunard steamer Africa is now fully due at this port, with three days' later European news.

The City-Its Present Condition-Its Pros-

pective Magnitude. It is certain that this is a city of extraordinary advantages and prosperity-now increasing in wealth, in trade, in population, in luxury and the means of human enjoyment with a rapidity unsurpassed, perhaps unequalled. The power, energy, activity, intelligence, as well as variety of its people, make up a mighty picture of human association, and present a demonstration of the effect of institutions really free which removes all doubt of their excellence.

But wisdom, forethought and public spirit, as well as enterprise and industry, are neces. sary to secure and render most good for the whole the advantages which we enjoy. Selfishness and sordid feeling must in some degree give way to public virtue, and private monopoly to general good, or general happiness and general comfort will not flow from the best of municipal blessings.

The city now presents a sad spectacle in the general want of confidence in many of its present administrators. In the estimate formed of these officers and their conduct and motives, and in the causes of the evils now existing, assigned in the public mind, there may in some degree, though not wholly, be much error.

The commerce and financial and mechanical business of the city are immense-employment for all classes, from the lowest to the highest. and at high prices, in demand-a ready market for every production, wealth is flowing in from every quarter, and improvements, from private enterprise, are developing in every direction.

Yet, in public matters, though expenses beyond all precedent, in every department, are incurred, corresponding benefits do not follow.

The amount drawn from the city treasury for street cleaning is immense-yet the streets are extremely filthy. The amount expended for gas and oil to light the streets is immense-yet they are not well lighted. The amount paid for street repairing and paving is beyond all precedent-yet where is the city more wretched in its pavements? The amount paid for market accommodations is vast and what markets more miserable in their anpearance and deficient in accommodations than the Washington Fulton and Catharine Markets? The universal cry is relief for Broadway and to and from the lower wards of the city-yet what measures are taken, what bold and large measures, adequate to the exigency, have been

Examine the position and superfice of this island. It is surrounded by water, and with natural resources on each river to accommodate shipping of every class quite up to Harlem on one side and Spuytenduyvil on the other. Including its daily influx of strangers full 700 000 persons every day are accommodated and are abiding within its limits. It is increasing in permanent population at the rate of 20.000 per annum; in superfice, northwards between ten and twenty blocks or streets. scross the island per year. Where, then, will be the city in fifty years more, and what the conveniences of its people, unless due measures be now taken to secure them comfort in their business? The present City Hall is now lifty years old; when it was built it was deemed by many too far up town for needful convenience. The dense portion of the city then was as far as Leonard street. On the like ratio of increase

where will be its boundary fifty years hence? Let a new municipal hall be erected at cr near Madison square, or above it; let a judicial hall be erected at an appropriate place in the upper part of the island; let the present City Hall be employed for a custom house, and the post office be moved to the same vicinity : let Canal street and Chambers street be cut through, each on a straight line, to the East river: let the Third avenue be extended on a straight line to Chatham street, and Hadson street to Broadway; let West street be widened to from five hundred to six hundred feet from the avenue to the Battery, and the railroad cars, with their freight, run on that street; and a line of docks, similar to the London docks, be succersively established, as far as requisite, from the Battery northwardly, and the city would well be relieved of its want of street accommodations. A struggle about railroads or no railroads to relieve the pressure would be found unnecessary, the upper wards would not have to pay tribute in expense and inconvenience to keep property in the First ward at an

by the unnecessary carriage to and fro of goods here only in transitu.

It may be said that these improvements of the streets would fall too heavily on the pr perty affected by it. If so let a full portio' a of the expense be borne by the city at larg e-it could well afford it for improvements & o universally beneficial. It may be said thr at these measures would be of a magnitude too large in cost and operation. It is to be re membered that the city is now a metropolis of magnitude. and that evils and difficulties whi th exist and are increasing without them are those of magnitude, and that a narrow, ur wise, or selfish policy must cause extensive and perpetual injury of magnitude.

It may be said that now, when taxes have increased at so fearful a rate the city cannot afford te incur a heavier, burden. To this it may be answered: let competent and prudent as well as honest men be elected to office: let the systems of cleaning streets, of lighting streets, of paving streets, of repairing them, of erecting and repairing public buildings, and docks, and piers, be those of economy as well as sonesty; let the idea of public agents sympathising beyond their duty with public money be discarded; let wisdom, and care and civic virtue reign in our public councils, and soon will the taxes diminish, and means will be at hand for improvements even of magnitude.

Extravagance and meanness are close allies; economy and justice are intimate; prosperity cannot flow from prodigality; fidelity and truth can and will avail against fearful odds. There cannot be a doubt that wise and good agents can raise this city to be the first in comfort and the first in public virtue, as well as the first in prosperity, in the world.

THE LEANDER'S RECEPTION AT NEW YORK-THE NORTH STAR'S RECEPTION AT SOUTHAMP-TON .- A good deal of virtuous indignation is being expressed in certain circles at the reception of the British frigate Leander by the city of New York. It is said-and we are bound to admit the truth of the assertion-that when the United States frigate St. Lawrence went to Southampton, .with our contributions to the London Crystal Palace, she was received with the highest honors the municipality could bestow. Her officers were fêted, the vessel was visited, and every soul on board was the object of a frank and large hospitality. Again, when the yacht North Star anchored in the same port the authorities tendered the same civilities to her owner. He was invited to dinners, complimented in the newspapers, and flattered by every attention which kindness and policy could suggest. On the other hand, when the Leander arrives here, with the Royal Commissioners to our Crystal Palace, the event is barely noticed in the papers; no civic reception is extended to her officers or passengers; and to crown the contrast. the captain loses several of his best hands by desertion, and is compelled to pay one dollar per ton for water. On the one side, we see an open-hearted generous welcome offered to American ships in a British port; on the other, a reception, in which indifference and sulkiness seem equally mingled, bestowed on a British vessel in the port of New York. If we add that one or two obscure prints have not scrupled to suggest that the latter was deliberate and intentional, and that the bulk of the American people have looked upon the Leander and her passengers with positive feelings of dislike, we shall have done full justice to those who now complain that the city has been guilty

of gross rudeness and inhospitality. We have no intention of playing Sbrigani to the Leander's Pourceaugnac, and "apologizing on behalf of the city." Respectable men can entertain but one opinion in regard to the reception of the Leander; whatever the British captain may say or think on the subject. every one of us must regret that it did not partake of a character more honorable to us and gratifying

to him. We are however fortunately enabled to give such an explanation of the occurrence as will at once convince the most thin-skinned "Britisher" that it can in no degree be ascribed to national prejudice or ill-will. For several years past the municipal authorities of this city have been in the habit of extending a large and noble hospitality to the distinguished foreigners who have visited us. Considerable sums of money have been spent to do them honor, and none of those who have accepted our proffered civilities can assert that our purse was stinted or our welcome meagre. On the strength of such receptions the city of New York earned a proud name for the magnificence of its civic festivals and its lavish hospitality. It was the boast of this community that no king or potentate could pay more distinguished honors to a deceased patriot or an illustrious stranger than ourselves.

All this, however, was one day discovered to be prodical extravagance, serving no salutary purpose, and arising solely from the innate depravity of the men who filled the highest municipal stations. Hospitality was declared to be another term for peculation, and civic ceremonies were pronounced a wanton waste of money. A law was passed in the State Legislature en acting that the city should not be suffered to appropriate the public money for such pageants save only on three national anniversaries. This law was formally ratified by an immense majority of the people of New York. It was, in short, their deliberate sentiment as expressed at the polls, that we have had enough of civic receptions and public fêtes, and that it was inexpe-

dient to repeat them hereafter. It was with this law and this vote before them that the Common Council of the city saw the frigate Leander, with Lord Ellesmere on board, enter the port of New York. They well remembered the reception of the St. Lawrence at Southampton under similar circumstances. The very papers which announced the arrival of the British vessel contained the accounts of the generous welcome offered to Commodore Vanderbilt. To say that the first impulse of the Common Council was to imitate so worthy an example is merely to give them credit for the ordinary feelings of men. But the law-there it was, in plain, unequivocal language, ferbidding anything of the kind. Around them, on all sides, they heard themselves branded as thieves and robbers on the very ground of previous receptions of a similar nature. Whole vocabularies of explctives had been exhausted in consigning them to infamy for having expended the public money for civic celebrations. Under the circumstances, what could they do but suffer the Leander's arrival to pass unnoticed?

They did so; and, as might have been expected, the very men who were the loudest in reprobating their previous outlays for public receptions now burst into fury at their neglect of our British visiters. When they gave a civic festival they were called thieves; when they dum and tweedle-dee?

did not they were upbraided for their mean ness and want of courtesy. Who wouldn't be

THE PRIVATE ATTRIBUTE ATTRIBUTE TO THE

an Alderman? It will be some consolation to those who really wish to reciprocate the civilities extend. ed to our vessels in England to know that the opportunity for so proper a proceeding has not entirely passed away. When the British Commissioners are assembled at the opening of the Crystal Palace nothing will prevent our soliciting the honor of their company at a banquet to be given by the citizens of New York. All those among us who feel that the welcome extended to the St. Lawrence and the North Star has laid us under obligation will hasten to contribute to a fund for such a purpose. The gentlemen who first abused the Aldermen because they gave public receptions, and afterwards abused them because they did not receive the Leander in a suitable manner, will probably decline to share in the expense.

MEXICO AND SPAIN-SANTA ANNA AND HIS IMPENDING COUP D'ETAT.-We have had some strange and some very silly reports from Mexico and Cuba within the last two days. On the one hand it is rumored that General Canedo, in behalf of Spain, has entered into an understanding with Santa Anna, whereby a Spanish fleet is to be sent to Vera Cruz, and a body of six thousand Spanish troops, "be the same more or less," is to be sent to Santa Anna, to assist him, not in making war upon the United States, but in sustaining a coup d'état, a la Louis Napoleon. Qur Havana correspondent, as will be seen by his letter, which we publish this morning, mentions the departure from that port of several vessels of war for .Vera Cruz or for slavers. This confirms a previous letter to the same import; and the same question which then suggested itself again recurs : what possible business can a Spanish fleet have at Vera Cruz at this pestilential season of the year, unless it is connected with some great and comprehensive project of a coup d'état by Santa Anna?

In proof of this general rumor of a compact, offensive and defensive between the Captain General of Cuba, in behalf of Spain, and Santa Anna. El Cabano, the organ of the Cuban Junta of this city, adduces the following points of evidence :-

1.—The interview of Santa Anna and Canedo, du ring his stay in Havana, which lasted about four hours, at the Molino, the residence of the Captain General.

2.—The incorporation of about forty Spanish offi-

cers in the ranks of the Mexican army.

3.—Part of the Spanish fleet are cruising near Vera Cruz, subject to the orders of Santa Anna.

4.—A contract between the government of Cuba and Mexico, to provide the latter with arms and munitions of war.

5.—The grand decoration of Carlos III. to Santa Ama from the Queen of Spain.
6.—The allusions of Arista to annexation, instead of the restoration of the monarchy, believed to be propagated by Santa Anna.

Wonder what Secretary Marcy is doing at Washington. It is alleged that he is at loggerheads with Mr. Buchanan upon the subject of the instructions of the latter regarding his future negotiations in London on the fishery question. Can it be that our Premier regards the fishery question as more pressing in its demands for action than the affairs of Cuba. Mexico, and Spain? Or is he awaiting the arrival of Gen. Almonte at Washington? Perhaps he is; but let him prepare for a coup d'état from Santa Anna which will make Mexico an empire, or a dependency again of the Spanish crown, under the vice royalty of the present Dictator. Is our Premier wide awake.

PACIFIC RAILROAD .- Our State Assembly have

been amusing themselves, to fill up their time, with another learned debate on the bill to incorporate the New York Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. One member is afraid that this company will turn out to be a monster corporation, like Biddle's National Bank, corruptng the political elections, and controlling the price of cotton and flour, with their hundred millions of capital stock. In fact, the bill looked to him very much like a cat in the meal tub. and he preferred to keep his distance. Mr. Taylor, who seems better to understand what he is talking about, considered this project a great and glorious enterprise, as it is. But he was neutralized by a whig member from the rural districts, who flatly pronounced the concern Wall street speculation of the South Sea bubble order. Mr. Wood, however, extinguished the argument of the rural gentleman in a few palpable hits for the road; and he was seconded in splendid style by Mr. Littlejohn, who is anything but a little John on this mighty nestion.

Mr. Shaw pronounced the idea that the tre mendous commerce of Asia could be brought over our continent on a railroad, or on anything of the kind short of four or five hundred parallel tracks, a preposterous absurdity, or something of the sort. Still he is of the opinion that a railroad to the Pacific may be useful to the country in a pecuniary point of view-so are we. And, accordingly, we agree with Mr. Shaw, that the bill ought to be perfected so as to be as acceptable to Congress as possible. But if Mr. Shaw means by this that it would be good policy to kill the bill by [delay we cannot coincide with Mr. Shaw. We consider it the duty of New York, from her paramount interest in the work, to break ground upon this Pacific railroad. Let us get the thing started at all hazards. There is no danger that a corporation to build this road will employ its hundred millions of capital to overturn the liberties of the country. Pshaw!

Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee.-A quarrel, considerably fiercer than that between Russia and Turkey, remains unsettled between the True National Democrat, "the Original Jacobs," and the National Democrat, the "real genuine Original Jacobs," upon the subject of the Tammany Hall rioters. It will be remembered that shortly after the Presidential election last fall, the Democratic General Committee was attacked in Old Tammany by a posse of ontsiders and that Augustus Schell, chairman, received some ugly knocks and cuts about the cranium. Had he not been a hard shell the consequences might have wound up his political career. He has survived to see the assailing party brought to trial; but the technical difficulties to their condemnation induced the organ of the hard shells-the 'real genuine Original Jacobs"-to suspect that there was foul play somewhere, and so he came out with a charge the other day of "disgusting rascality" in the management of the trial. The soft shell filibustero organ-"the Original Jacobs"-flings back the accusation of "disgusting rascality" upon his neighbor, the hard shell, with interest, Meantime, the sentence of the rioters has been postponed to the July term. Therefore let us hope that there will be a compromise between the two warlike brethren of the Jacobs family. Why should there be a row between tweedle-

THOSE UNPORTUNATE CELESTIALS.—Cannot something be done for those unfortunate Celestials of the Tong-Hook-Tong Dramatic Company, whose melancholy condition, over the certificate of Long Shgew, was so frankly set forth in yesterday's HERALD! Exiles among "outside barbarians" half way round the globe from Kwang-tun, hard indeed is the case of Likoon, Min-chu, and their forty odd members of the Tong-Hook-Tong association. Is the hospitable host of the Shakspeare Hotel to be saddled with the unliquidated terrestrial comforts of these Celestials? There is nothing in their contract requiring him to furnish their rice, fish and souchong, as his contribution to the celestial drama, free of charge. They can't pay, Nor are there any junks from Shanghae, or Ningpo, or Hong Kong, wherein they might reship to the Central Flowery Kingdom. Besides, is there not a war of extermination raging out there between the partizans of the Ta-ming-chaw, or Ming dynasty, and the imperial Manchoos of the succession of Hien-fun? Yes, there is. But these "poor players" might do something could they return to San Francisco. Something might be done with them, in connection with a small circus, even on this side of the continent, if some enterprising and go-ahead manager like Barnum vere to take them in hand and give a series of exhibitions with them through the interior of the country. We trust that some active man will appropriate this hint to his own advantage and theirs. But surely the dramatic profession of New York will not permit them to suffer for the temporary want of rice and fish. And does not their case come within the by-laws of the Dramatic Fund Association? We ask for information. Something should be done for

TIMELY WARNING .- The season of the year is at hand when the watering places and fashionable resorts of the seaboard and the interior are infested with all sorts of adventurers and filibusteros on a small scale. Among them there is occasionally to be found some presuming genius in the unauthorized character of a correspondent or attaché of the New York HERALD. Against all such impostors we recommend to hotel keepers and others an application for their certificate from the HERALD office, where there is any ground of reasonable doubt of the real character of the individual. And be it further remembered, that all our correspondents are instructed to "pay as they go."

these unfortunate Celestials.

Cotton was again active, with sales of 4,000 bales, with out change in prices. Tobacco again sold to the extent of about 500 hogsheads, at full prices. Breadstuffs were without change. Groceries and provisions were inactive without alteration of moment in prices. There was some disposition manifested to hold back in some articles until the arrival of the Africa, which was about due.

The want of dock room for shipping was seriously con plained of. Vessels were compelled to lay at the ends of the piers, often several tier deep, and wait for days tobefore getting a suitable berth to discharge. was contended that it might be unsafe to fill out piers in the East river, but that no fear was to be appreh from a similar operation on the North river side. It wa suggested that ample dooks on that side of the should be built for the accommodation of shipping. Thes might be formed into a large basin, by driving pile outer line or wall. In such docks yessels could to large numbers, be safely accommodated. A success sion of these might line the North river from near the Battery to Fortieth or Fiftiet street, if necessary. Moderate dock fees might be imposed, which might be applied to their repairs, &c. and to sink their original cost A great convenience would arise from assorting the shipping. One large basin migh be known as the Liverpool dock, and others as the London, Havre, or Continental dock, the West India and California docks, &c. Much time was lost and confusion experienced from the scattered and irregular berths

It was suggested that as the business wharves would necessarily extend up the island, that truck railroads, with turn outs at the piers, would greatly facilitate the transportation of goods from one extremity to the other. The Pilot law just passed by the Legislature, though

main it was considered satisfactory.

The blockade of Buenos Ayres by Urquiza was though to be unfavorable to American trade, and the exercise of energetic measures for its protection was considered ne markets for bides, the value of which was likely to be materially enhanced by any long continued interruption

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE ITALIAN DE-

to commercial intersourse.

PARTMENT. Among the rarest and most valuable contributions from abroad to the New York Exhibition will be those em braced in the Italian department. These contributions are row rapidly coming in, and we will venture to say that very few persons have yet fully anticipated the variety the extent, and the value of this unique and choice col lection. It is especially rich in works of art-paintings and sculpture—works of the old masters, originals as well as imitations, and some of the finest creations of modern genius.

We have glanesd over an advance sheet of the Italian

catalogue, containing the Piedmontese, Milanese, and Mo denese contributions. This catalogue does not contain any of the rare and choice contributions from Fiscence and Rome, and yet it could furnish, in works of art alone, a most interesting and curious exhibition of itself As a specimen of this department the reader may be gratified by an enumeration of some of the principal works of merit entered for exhibition belonging to one branch of the arts alone, namely, sculpture, and for this purpose we will take so much of the catalogue as relates to exhibitors from the Duchy of Modena. Among Modena. Among these articles will be found a simi-colowal statu of Pio None, the present Pope of Rome, in mar-ble, by Tenerani, a sculptor of Carrara. A member of the Academy of Fine Arts in Carcara will exhibit some beautiful specimens and groups, namely, a Hete; in statuary marble, by Canova; the Shepherd and a Mercury, by Thorwaldsen ; the celebrated Saiver, mounted on a small pedestal, by Benvenuto Cellini, and statuary marble ; and an original group, the figures of the size of ife, representing two lovers going to the altar. In addition to these beautiful creations of genius, we are to have, among other finished works of the chisel, th Venus, called "The Paris Venus;" a group of Capid and Psyche, from the original in the capitol at Rome; a group of Gazymede, by Thorwaldsen; a Bacchante, copy from the original of Luigi Bienaime; a copy from the original of Bartolino, Faith in God; the Dying Gladiator the Flora of the Capitol ; Saint John, by Prof Eurnen Baratta ; and Il Nozarreno, a bust from the original by the same Professor in the Academy of Fine Arts in Carrara. Besides these, we observe a variety of bacchanter cupids, nymphs, madonuss, and a beautiful collection of original statues, and groups in statuary murble, together with a collection of busts, antique and modern, such as the bust of Copernious, being a copy from Tenerant another of the same, modelled by the author, with pedestal bust of Dante; a bust of Jove, from the antique; a bust of Diana and a bust of Apollo, both from the antique, with pe destals, &c. Some beautiful original specimens of groups of figures in statuary marble are also included in this colection:—A shepherdess scated, watching a sheep which is browsing near her; two Capids disputing the possession of a heart; a Cupid feeding a bird; children representing the Genius of Spring and the Genius of Sammer; a nampt crowning herself with flowers; Erminiad writing her over's name on a tree, &c. We have mentioned thus far the contributions of sculp

ture from the Duchy of Modena alone. Those from other parts of Italy are also care, curious and valuable. out wearying the patience of the reader by anything like a detail, we shall merely enumerate very briefly, a few of the more remarkable specimens from and Milan:-A colossal head of Christ, a colossal bust of the poet Viceozo Monti; bust of the size of life, in Carrara marble, representing "Resignation;" another representing "Religious Meditation; a beautiful statue in Carrara marble, of the size of life, representing "The Soldier's Child," a bust of a veiled within his size, and a very elegant work of art repre-senting "Eve after the Fall," of the size of life, also

Carrara marble. In this collection will be found so exquinitely chinelled groups and figures smaller than life, such as the "Boy Flaherman;" the group of "Atala and Chactas;" the "Pishing" group;" the &c., &c.; also some very chaste and charming fancy pieces, such as "A Child on a Wave," in Carrara marble; "A Young GirDiscovered by Cupid Among Roces;" "A Cage Buil of Cupids," in Carrara marble; and many others, of equal merit and genius.

The contributions from Rome and Florence will materially increase this splendid list of the works of Italian genius, which, altogether, will furnish one of the finest exhibitions ever witnessed in this country. The cain-logues referred to contain also a general list of the paintings contained in the Italian contribution, and works connected with that department of the arts; but the length to which this article has extended will render to cessary to defer any notice of these to a future ce casion.

MARINE FNGINE BUILDING.—Messra. Quintard, Merritt & Co., of the Morgan Iron Works, foot of Tenth street, East river, have their immense manufactory in constant ac-tivity to supply the demand for machinery for river, lake and ceram steamers. In addition to the Jamestown, which left on Saturday for Richmond, the machinery of which was supplied from these works, they have now four large steamships alongside the dock receiving their engines, viz. :—One of 2,500 tons, for Mr. George Law, not yet ramed, the Golden Age, of about 3,000 tons, owned by Mesers. He ward & Son, and intended for the Australian bus ness; and the San Francisco, of about 2,200 tons, for the latific Mail Steamship Company. Mr. Law's vessel will be completed in about a week. She is fitted with a pair of inclined engines, with cylinders of sixty-five inches diameter, and ten feet stroke. The Golden Age has a single beam engine, eighty three inches diameter, with twelve feet stroke, and will be completed in a few weeks. The San Francisco has a pair of escillating engines, sixty five inches diameter, eight feet stroke. This vessel was but recently launched. They have also under way a beam engine, eighty inches diameter and twelve feet stroke, for a beat building for the Eric Rallroad Company, to run on lake Erie; two pair of beam engines, fifteen inches diameter, ten feet stroke, for two vessels of about 1,800 tons each, now building by Messes. Wester-velt & Co., for the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; a beam engine, sixty inches diameter, eleven feet stroke, for a vessel for Mr. Charles Morgan, of about 1,500 tons, constructing by Mesors. Westervelt & Co., and intended for the New Orleans and Texas trade; and a beam engine sixty five inches diameter, eleven feet stroke, for a vessel of about 1,700 tons, also for Mr. Charles Morgan, to run between New Orleans and Vera Cruz, and to be named after the latter city. She is also being built by Mesers. Westerveit & Co.

THE CLIPPER SAID SWEEPSTAKES .- This vessel, which was taken to the Navy Yard dock to be coppered, will be at ber dock to load for San Francisco in the early part of next seek. The report in one or two of the city papers that she had been in jured to the extent of \$30,000 by falling over, in the endeavor to launch her, and that Measrs. Chambers & Heiser, for whom she was built, had in consequence refused to take her, is altogether untrue. Toe damage she received upon examination was found to be o'a very trifling character, and was made good in a very few hours, and she is now as stiff and staunch as

I PARTURE OF THE ARLA.—The British mail steamship Asia, Capt. Lott, left at noon yesterday for Liverpool, with 145 passengers.

BURTON'S BENEFIT THIS EVENING AT NIBLO'S .- The fine play of "Dombey and Son" will be given to night, with extra talent and effect. Brougham appears in his origins! [arts, the two J. B.'s, (Bagstock and Bunsby); the great Cuttle will, of course, be acted by Burton, in his usual inimitable style; Johnston is a capital Toots: Fisher appears as Dombey, for the first time; Miss Raymond also enacts Edith; Mrs. Burton is the only Florence we have ever seen ; Mrs. Skerrett makes a splendid Nipper, and Mrs. Hughes is Mrs. Skewton herself. This old and favorite play was never better cast. Mr. Burton also appears as the Mummy, and that performance is alone worth the price of admission. This is the last night of Mr. Burton's performance at Niblo's, and the play-going public ought to give him a bumper at parting—alt his bill, the best of the season, will guarantee a great

Numo's Garden.-We understand that Mr. Nible has perfected engagements with Madame Thillon, and with the Ravel family, to give performances at his theatre, alternate nights during the continuance of the contra-The Ravel Family commerce to-morrow evening, July 1st.

COURT OF APPEALS, June 28, 1853—No. 22. Called and passed. No. 23 Peck, Administrator &c., appellant, against Mallams and others, respondents. Argued. Alordoc. C. Patge for appellant David Buel, Jr., and Rufus W. Peckham for respondents. No. 19. Johnsen respondent, against Carnley, Sheriff, &c., appellant. Submitted. N. Hill Jr., counsel. No. 180e The people, drendants in error. Argued. Duane Brown for plaintiff in error. Argued. Duane Rrown for plaintiff in error. W. E. Lausing, for defendants in error.

(group of the Galapagos) for leave, we are authorized by General Villamil, charge d'affaires of the republic of Ecuador and proprietor of the said island, to state that there is no foundation in fact for the report published in several journals that the island has been already leased or puethased by the Mormons or any other persons.—Washington Union, June 29.

New York, may 31, 1853,—The Directors of the Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations, give solves that the Exhibition will be epened on the 18th day of July.

In making this announcement, the Directors arall themselves of the apportunity to state hint the building which they have creeted, and the Exhibition which they have prepared, will, they believe, fully meet the just expectations of the public.

pared, will, they believe, fully meet the just expectations of the public.

It is proper that it should be known that, in order to affect and skill of our country when it is made to be the invostive talent and skill of our country went in machinery and agricultural implements, we have increased the size of the outlding by adding nearly one-fourth to its area, beyond what was originally contemplated, so that we have now for the purcease of exhibition two hundred thousand square feet, or nearly five acres.

Not limited their plans to a display merely curious or attractive, the Directors have organized a department of minoralogy and scology, in which some of the best scientificalist of the country has been employed; and the foundation is thus ind of a most valuate and acretion estimated the internal recourses of the country.

The Directors had hoped to open the Exhibition at an earlier period but the nevelty and intricacy of the style of construction and the high standard of architectural beauty which it has been the object of the Association to action, have preduced delay, and it has been impracticable for the Directors. netwithstanding their utmost vigilance and their most express desire, to sancurace the spening at an enviror day.

In recard to the general character of the exhibition, the

carrier day.

In regard to the general character of the exhibition, the result promises to be most gratifying, and not unworthy at the confidence manifested towards it by the government of the United States, a confidence which has elicited a cordial response from the governments of foreign countries. It will anquestionably, be the most attractive and interesting collection of the works of art, the results of science and the productions of industry that has ever yet been made in this country, and will tend to increas the active emulation of the age in every branch of intellectual development.

The sole charge of the interior of the building, its division, arrangements, classification and police, has been counded to arrongements, classification and police, has been counded to two officers of the Navy of the United States, Captains S. F. Dupont and C. H. Davie; and the sanction of the government given to the approximent of these gentlemen, wheneve much distinguished themselves in the special services in which they have been employed, affords proof of the confidence reposed and the interest felt, by the highest authorities of the country, in the general objects of the enterprise.

These gentlemen have organized their department as follows:
J. M. Banchelder. Secretary of the Superintendent:
Samuel Webber. Arrangement of Space and Chemistry:
Prof. B. Sillium, Jr. Wineralog and Chemistry:
B. P. Johnson, Jr. Wineralog and Chemistry:
B. P. Johnson, Jr. Wineralog and Chemistry:
Levand Vineut. Scholars, Levand Vineut.
Fair Platti. Schipher.
Fair Platti. Schipher.
The Official Catalogues and the Illustrated Wookly Record
of the exhibition on to be published in the building, by
Mesers. G. P. Futnam & Co., under the supervision of the
Association.

Association.

The directors have sensibly falt the confidence reposed in them by their fellow citizens in all parts of the country and they will continue to make every effect to satisfy their just expectations.

DIRECTORS.

Mortimer Livingston, Philip Burrower Affred Pell.
August belmont,
Aigust belmont,
Aigust Bamilton, Jr.,
George L. Schuyler,
Elbert J. Anderson,
Heary R. Dunham,
W. C. H. Wendell,
Jacob A. Westervell,
James A. Hamilton,

www. Whenres Vice President, Transport and Secretary L. G. Stuart, Assistant Secretary.

ctation for the Exhibition of the Indus-Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. Organics in Superinternance, Exercial Palace, June 29.

Exhibitors, or their agents, are requested to present the uniting on Reserver's source to make immediate properties but fitting up the space allotted to them and arranging being articles. They will please enter on Festy second street, showing their cortification at the sorth rate.

JOHN M. BATCHELDER,
Secretary of the Superintendents.

Gleason's Pletorial .- This Universal Favor Gleason's Pictorial. — This Universal of the and greatly illuminated paper, for the present was pears in an ontire new dress, with new type, new dard fresh and original throughout. The Pietorial's beautiful and artistic illustrativiae, many of their reto the Fourth of July and other makional subjects, printed on super seria-original apper, the present in a credit to American artinol liberature, being right ginal and extertaining articles as well as illustration Pietorial, with this number, commences volume Terms, \$5 per annum, or six cents per single number.

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